MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 JUNE 1985

Lebanon

Hijacking — A spokesman for the "suicide Imam al-Sadr, the Imam 'Ali forces," in a phone call to Voice of Lebanon radio claimed responsibility for the hijacking of a Jordanian Alia aircraft from Beirut International Airport 11 June. The group demanded that the Palestinians leave the Beirut camps in exchange for the release of the airplane passengers and "condemned the collusion" between PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Jordan's King Husayn. The spokesman also affirmed that "no one had been hit" during shooting aboard the plane when it landed at Larnaca Airport before taking off for Tunis, the radio added.

Hostages — An army of southern Lebanon (ASL) command spokesman in a 7 June statement carried by the Marj 'Uyun Voice of Hope radio asserted that a Finnish UNIFIL contingent attacked an ASL position in Qantarah, captured ASL soldiers, disarmed them, and "handed them over to the Amal movement." The statement acknowledged that in reciprocation the ASL arrested Finnish soldiers to be released in exchange for the ASL hostages. Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, in a 9 June press conference broadcast by IDF radio, maintained that a UNIFIL unit "prompted either by a local initiative or by instructions from higher up, disarmed an ASL unit" and left them to face "hostile groups," but that UNIFIL forces did not disarm the hostile groups as well. Rabin added that Israel cannot accept UNIFIL's "discrimination in favor of one militia over another." Contending that the Finns acted "neutrally," Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen in a Helsinki radio report declared that Rabin's "accusation" was "extremely astonishing" and "weakens the credibility of the Israeli Government." The radio also reported that the Finnish Government holds the United Nations responsible for the safety of the peacekeeping troops. In negotiation efforts, ASL leader General Antoine Lahd ordered the release of four UNIFIL officers on 8 June as a "good-will gesture," according to Jerusalem radio, but Amal leader Nabih Birri the same day rejected releasing the ASL hostages until the Israelis release "all remaining prisoners" in 'Atlit, and until Israel and "its followers" withdraw from the entire Jazzin area handing it over to the Lebanese Army, Beirut radio disclosed. Responding to these demands on 9 June, Rabin asserted that Israel will not release Shi'ite detainees in Israel as part of any resolution of the affair, observing that the dispute should be settled among UNIFIL, the ASL, and possibly Amal, Jerusalem radio stated. General Lahd in a 9 June press conference cited by Marj 'Uyun Voice of Hope radio said that he agreed to the UNIFIL commander's investigating the situation.

IDF Role — A Lebanese military spokesman denied Israeli statements that Israel completed its withdrawal from southern Lebanon and asserted that Israeli forces occupy a part of the south and western Al-Biqa', Voice of Lebanon radio revealed on 10 June. According to a Jerusalem radio report that day, the IDF had completed its evacuation via Metulla, but military advisers and liaison officers will continue to assist the ASL. However, Israeli units returned to the security strip with helicopter back-up on 10 June in search of those responsible for a katyusha attack on Galilee that morning, the radio revealed. Two groups claimed responsibility for the attack: the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front cited by Voice of Lebanon radio, and a group of "Lebanese national resistance fighters calling itself the Border Strip Forces" according to Beirut radio. In a Lebanese National Resistance Front communique carried by the radio, the Lebanese national liberation movement, representing a national, pan-Arab determination, promised to confront the enemy following its withdrawal to achieve a victory through a "sea of blood and under a horizon burning with fire."

Arab League Emergency Session

At the end of a 2-day emergency session in Tunis at the Foreign Ministry level, held at the invitation of the PLO to discuss the "massacres" at the Palestinian camps near Beirut, the Arab League Council called for an "immediate and comprehensive cease-fire," as well as the immediate withdrawal of the siege forces from the area around the camps, the release of all "detainees," and "a commitment to respect the principles of Arab values," KUNA reported on 9 June. The council appealed to the Lebanese authorities to "cooperate and coordinate with the PLO" in matters concerning Palestinian safety, while stressing its commitment to Lebanon's "independence, unity, and sovereignty," KUNA added, noting that the council had commissioned Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi to contact the parties involved to secure a cease-fire and disengagement of the fighting elements.

Lebanon's Karami explained in a statement reported by Beirut radio on 9 June that Lebanon did not attend the council's emergency session because, although Lebanon condemns what is happening in the camps, it cannot allow any "unauthorized intervention" into its internal affairs. Subsequently, Lebanese Minister Nabih Birri declared that the council's emergency session was held in violation of the Arab league's principles and of Lebanon's sovereignty, and claimed that "we were going to implement" most of what is called for in the resolution, according to Beirut radio.

At the end of its session, the council decided to meet again on 24 June to hear Klibi's report on the adopted measures and to decide on a date and agenda for an emergency Arab summit which was proposed in a letter from Moroccan King Hassan II to the council and also suggested by 'Arafat in his speech to the council session reported by Sanaa Voice of Palestine on 8 June. However, in a statement cited by Damascus radio, Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' expressed the "fear" that parties "known for their capitulationist political moves" would use the summit as a cover to eliminate the Palestinians' legitimate rights.

PLO Unity

PFLP Secretary General George Habash made a statement, carried in *AL-QABAS* of 9 June, in which he rejected any meeting with 'Arafat before the abrogation of the Amman accord and denied that there will be any future meetings of Palestinian factions in Libya attended by Fatah.

Previously, during "intensive" Yemeni-Palestinian meetings in Aden, Habash and DFLP leader Nayif Hawatimah drew up an initiative to restore cohesion to the PLO ranks, a DFLP spokesman told the 9 June *JORDAN TIMES*. The initiative calls on the PLO factions to adhere to the PLO Charter and the PNC resolutions, "particularly those adopted at the 14th and 16th sessions," as well as the Aden-Algiers agreement, and it calls for greater efforts to foil the Jordan-PLO accord, the paper added.

Israeli Peace Plan

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in his address to the Knesset on 10 June broadcast by IDF radio, focused on peace. Reviewing the Jordanian peace initiative, Peres rejected King Husayn's negotiating stages, which included an international conference, claiming it is a "plan to defeat Israel" rather than negotiate with it. Peres listed the three areas of contention between U.S. and Israeli views as the U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian preliminary meeting, the composition of that delegation, and the U.S. arms supply to Jordan. Stressing Israeli efforts to achieve a Mideast peace by withdrawing from Lebanon and talking with Egypt, Peres described the peace with Egypt as "the brightest ray that has illuminated the Middle East in the last few years," urging that both sides prove that their peace has been successful. Peres' proposal for peace negotiations was based on the principles of direct negotiations between equals under conditions of equality without preconditions and with parties interested in peace. To achieve these aims, Peres listed five stages: continued talks among the U.S., Israeli, Jordanian, Egyptian, and Palestinian non-PLO representatives; establishing a committee to prepare a Jordanian-Palestinian-Israeli summit with U.S. participation; obtaining UN Security Council members' support for direct negotiations between a Jordan-Palestinian delegation and Israel without backing either side; selecting from the "territories" Palestinian delegates acceptable to all parties; and finally to convene a peace conference within 3 months.

Iran-Iraq

Both sides exchanged numerous claims of air and artillery attacks since 7 June. The Iraqi military communique carried by Baghdad radio 10 June acknowledged the IRNA report that Iran fired its third missile on Baghdad that day. In addition to the usual lists of targets, including the almost daily raids on Tehran cited by both sides, IRNA reported on 10 June that Iraqi Kurds captured a military base near the Turkish border, while Tehran radio disclosed an Iraqi air raid on an Iraqi Kurdish refugee camp in West Azarbayjan Province on 9 June in which "dozens" were killed or wounded. Countering Iranian claims cited by IRNA on 9 June that Iranian troops infiltrated Iraq across the Arvand River in the Zafar-2 operation and killed "over 500 Iraqi forces," an Iraqi military spokesman "strongly denied" the raid in a statement to INA, asserting that "not a single Iranian soldier attempted to cross the river." The spokesman challenged Iran to show proof of a battle.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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Pakistan Border Violation Charge Rejected

LD101518 Kabul BAKHTAR in Dari 1130 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Kabul, 10 Jun (BAKHTAR) — The charge d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul was summoned to the DRA Foreign Affairs Ministry this morning at 1000 hours and the following points were mentioned to him by the head of the First Political Department: The militarist government of Pakistan, continuing its groundless accusations against the DRA, has once again alleged that Afghan aircraft have violated the air space of Pakistan in Chitral and Quetta areas on 3 and 4 June 1985. Also, it has been alleged that on the same dates border security posts in southeast Arandu and Shahin were fired upon, without causing damage.

The DRA Government, after full investigation, regards these allegations of the militarist government of Pakistan as untrue and resolutely rejects them. It also states that Pakistani authorities should end such fabrication which does nothing but aggravate tension on the borders of the two countries.

USSR Forces Attack Mujahidin Retreat Stronghold

GF101333 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Burhaneddin Rabbani, a leader of the Afghan mujahidin in Islamabad, said that Soviet air raids are now diverted to (Wajil) Valley, west of Kunar Valley. This has happened at a time when the Soviet and Babrak Karmal forces broke the siege at the Barikowt garrision, which lasted 11 months. Rabbani added that the attack against (Wajil) Valley began 3 days ago. This valley, which is parallel to the Kunar Valley, represents a formidable retreat of the Afghan mujahidin forces.

PDPA's Sadeqi Praises Kabul Garrison's Heroism

LD081637 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Major General Mohammad Yasin Sadeqi, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and general head of the Army's political affairs, met the officers, men, and NCO's of the units and companies of Kabul garrison. At this meeting, he praised the heroism and bravery of the personnel of these units in the struggle against the counterrevolutionaries — these mercenaires of imperialism and reaction — and expressed his satisfaction with the high morale, iron order and accomplishment of their duties.

Maj Gen Mohammad Yasin Sadeqi then inspected the weapons and ammunition seized from the traitors to the homeland during the combat operations in Lalandar and its surroundings by the units of Kabul garrison.

DEHQAN Criticizes Ziaul Haq's Policies

LD090633 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0421 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Kabul, June 8, BAKHTAR: General Ziaul Haq has established himself as the military ruler of Pakistan since seven years, writes *DEHQAN* periodical. He has usurped the inalienable rights and freedoms elucidated in the Constitution of 1973 of that country. The military dictator of Pakistan has converted that country into a large political prison. All activities of the opposition parties who are demanding the restoration of democracy have been banned.

Under the guise of "Islamisation" of Pakistan, General Ziaul Haq has turned that country into an arena of the military activities of the USA as well as the espionage network of the CIA and the intelligence services of the Western capitalist countries. He has stationed the Afghan counter-revolutionary bands inside the territory of Pakistan. He gives them military training and despatches them into the soil of Afghanistan aimed at inhumane and subversive activites.

As General Ziaul Haq came to power, suitable atmosphere was created for the realisation of the plans of Washington and the Pentagon. On the basis of the agreement of 1981, the Reagan administration granted to the dictatorial regime 3.12 billion dollars as military and economic assistance. The main part of this extravagant fund was earmarked for armaments.

The United States allocated 575 million dollars in its budget of 1985-86 for the purchase of weapons for Pakistan and allocated another 25 million dollars for the ensuring of economic needs of that country. Furthermore, the military expenditures of Pakistan is on the increase every year and constitute one third of the budget of that country.

The military regime of Pakistan has put the territory of that country at the disposal of the USA for military ends. It has also put the frontiers of Pakistan with India and Afghanistan at the disposal of the CIA. Whenever the relations of Pakistan with its neighbours improve, Washington strives to aggravate the situation in the frontiers of that country.

However, the people of Pakistan realise the fact that the military ruler of that country is dragging Pakistan into the abyss of annihilation. Therefore, the struggle of the people of Pakistan for restoration of democracy and the ensuring of their freedoms will succeed and the stain of ignominy shall be attached to the names of the Pakistani autocrats, the periodical concludes.

BAKHTAR on 'Strict Observance' of Human Rights

LD090638 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0427 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Commentary by BAKHTAR political observer]

[Text] Kabul, June 6, BAKHTAR: A political observer of BAKHTAR writes: National assembly, Loya Jerga, being a national and praiseworthy tradition of the DRA, possesses a lofty position in making decisions about the destiny of the country.

The decisions of the elected representatives at the Loya Jerga at the sensitive moments in the history of the country play a great and epic-making role for the safeguarding of the interests, defending the freedom and independence and struggling against the aggressors and ensuring of peace and security in the country.

The national assembly held in late April fully confirmed the truthfullness of the domestic and foreign policy of the DRA. Following the decisions made by the national assembly, the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA issued a decree on the remission and abatement of the remaining term of imprisonment of a number of prisoners who have not perpetrated heavy crimes against the April Revolution based on the proposals put forward by an assigned commission. Thus, it once again proved that the revolutionary party and state of the DRA take earnest actions to put into effect the historical decisions made by the national assembly.

The issuance of this decree is also a shattering rebuff to all the fabrications and slanders made by imperialism and reaction against the DRA on the so-called violation of human rights.

The propaganda media of imperialism will remain silent vis-a-vis the most important steps of the DRA taken for the remission and abatement of the prison term of those who have carried out counter-revolutionary activities. This is not the first time that such humanistic measures are being taken by the state of the DRA.

The general amnesty decree freeing all the prisoners without discrimination in December 1979, the general amnesty decree regarding the deceived Afghans wishing to return to their homeland and tens of other philanthropic steps are some of the examples which can be cited regarding the strict observance of the human rights by the DRA.

Kabul Reports News Conference on U.S. 'Terrorism'

LD110135 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] New facts and documents on the Afghan counterrevolutionary bands' operations at the behest of the CIA and the Washington administration against our country's innocent people were exposed at a news conference organized today by the BAKHTAR INFORMATION AGENCY at the Ariana Hotel.

At the news conference, Daud Kawian, BAKHTAR INFORMATION AGENCY State Committee chairman, spoke of terrorism which has become U.S. state policy, especially under the Reagan administration, and said: The infernal CIA is waging the biggest and most violent covert criminal terrorist operation against the DRA since the Vietnam war.

Terrorism and the most violent manifestation of collective and individual blind terror have increasingly become the policy of U.S. imperialism and the counterrevolutionary bands. He said the expansion of the terrorist crime wave by imperialism and its servants against our people is not accidental, because now, when the criminal counterrevolutionary bands have lost the ability of direct confrontation with the revolutionary power and the people of Afghanistan, they increasingly resort to terrorism and, with the aid of terrorist training by CIA instructors, resort to the most shameful crimes against innocent civilians and public buildings. Terrorism is now the only counterrevolutinary activity.

A BAKHTAR correspondent reports that three counterrevolutionaries who had been sent from Pakistan to our country to engage in terrorist activities were introduced to domestic and foreign correspondents and the press attaches of friendly countries who had attended the news conference. The three counterrevolutionaries are Kashef Mohammad Merza, a Pakistani citizen and Pakistani CID Special Branch member, whom the security forces captured inside Afghan territory; Zaynoddin, a member of the Golboddin criminal band who received terrorist training from American advisers in Khardand Camp in Peshawar city; and Abdol Wahed, alias Ghayrat, the leader of Kabul regions's shock group belonging to the criminal Jami'at-e Eslami band, who had been captured by the security forces.

Zaynoddin, in reply to a question from a BAKHTAR correspondent, while admitting that he had received military training at the criminal Golboddin band's military training camps in Pakistani territory, said he learned the methods of mass and individual terror in Khardand Camp near Peshawar under the direct supervision of 12 American instructors. He said all of these instructors were experts in terror and explosives.

Kashef Mohammad Merza, a Pakistani citizen said that he was introduced to an American adviser after working for some time in the special branch of the Pakistani CID. Duties allocated to him included making bombs, methods of using hand grenades, and transporting pistols with silencers to Afghan counterrevolutionary bands in Peshawar for a specific wage. He added that he had been recently introduced to a counterrevolutionary group and went with them to Afghanistan in accordance with a Special Branch order to plant bombs in various places. However, he was arrested immediately upon arrival in Afghanistan.

Abdol Wahed, alias Ghayrat, leader of Kabul region's shock group belonging to the Jami'at-e Eslami band, in reply to a question said the Jami'at-e Eslami band's shock committee in Kabul was established by the Jami'at-e Eslami band in Pakistan in order to carry out terrorist operations in Kabul, and that he was appointed its leader. He said the Jami'at-e Eslami band had supplied them with three pistols with silencers, a dangerous poisonous substance, and propaganda leaflets. An American adviser in Pakistan told us that one ounce of the substance would kill 20 people.

During this news conference, examples of antipersonnel mines made in Italy; small mines in the shape of toys such as pens, flashlights, etc; small bombs that can be placed in key holes; time bombs that can fit inside a book; pistols equipped with silencers; equipment and substances that can be placed in a vehicle; and a hollow stone that can be filled with explosives captured from terrorist bands were displayed. Similarly, books prepared by American advisers for Afghan counterrevolutionary bands containing instructions for mass and individual terrorist operations were shown to the audience.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that during this news conference, two victims of counterrevolutionary terror, who survived counterrevolutionary assassination attempts, spoke on the attempts by the terrorist bands.

At the conclusion of the news conference, the BAKHTAR Information Committee chairman read out an agency statement on the subject.

Here is the text of the statement: For 7 years, the phenomenon of terrorism, this result of the plundering imperialist monopolies directly led by Washington as part of U.S. policy, has been manifested in the form of an undeclared war against our revolutionary homeland and people, which is intensifying daily.

Much evidence, confessions of trained terrorists and CIA experts, captured weapons, and documents show that the designers of terrorist actions in Washington have waged one of the most expensive CIA operations against revolutionary Afghanistan since the Vietnam war. By sending professional murderers from the territory of Pakistan, U.S. imperialism has subjected our country to regular and systematic terrorist activity.

The victims of U.S. terrorist policy in the DRA comprise the leading strugglers of our society, including the militant members of the PDPA, representatives of the toiling workers and peasants, leading intelligentsia, social figures, patriotic clergy, and religious ulema. The CIA, in order to carry out the assassination of these innocent human beings who love the homeland and serve the people in order to free them from backwardness, is resorting to advanced methods by hiring professional spies and mercenaries.

Captured shameful manuals prepared by the experts of the infernal CIA exposed during this press conference include instructions for carrying out terror, sabotage, murder, and plundering in the DRA.

Since terrorism is condemned by all noble and human-loving people, the terrorist CIA in order to hide its direct participation in terrorist crimes, shamelessly claims that the counterrevolutionaries themselves are creating, producing, and using these manuals and equipment for terror. But it does not say who is giving them training in preparing and producing these manuals and equipment.

Captured documents and evidence show that the CIA is actively behind all these terrorist conspiracies all over the world. Terrorist plans against the people of revolutionary Afghanistan and Nicaragua clearly show how terrorism is organized and that it comes from one source. A joint gathering of representatives from the Afghan and Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries under the direct supervision of the CIA in Honduras last year is the best evidence of this fact.

The budget of these activities is totally provided from the money officially paid to these organizations by imperialist states. The CIA's annual expenditure against our revolutionary homeland, which was discussed at the end of the last fiscal year by the U.S. Congress, is more than $250 million. The CIA has financed and supplied various types of equipment and weapons to Afghan counterrevolutionaries via what the Western press has called pipelines.

Referring to written documents which you have seen, it becomes obvious that this infernal and inhuman organization is presently engaged in the systematic training, selection, and hiring of terrorists from among the savage counterrevolutionaires. The objectives which they envisage from these activities are clearly seen from the captured documents. They have high hopes to create fear and intimidation in village and city centers and disrupt the normal course of life to provide propaganda for their imperialist masters and their propaganda loudspeakers, create economic obstacles to the construction of a new society in our country, and take bloody revenge against the revolutionary people of Afghanistan because of their refusal to be attached and subservient to imperialism.

The real factor in intensification of terrorist operations against countries such as Afghanistan and Nicaragua is the promotion of terrorism as the official policy of the United States. The Reagan administration, by including terrorism in the foreign policy of Washington, has no problem with obtaining official allocations from the Congress for carrying out terrorist activities. The CIA has a free hand in increasing its expenditures for activities against revolutionary states.

The people of the DRA know the source of this terrorism. With every explosion or with the killing of everyone of our brothers and sisters, they see the hand of the CIA, which comes out of the sleeves of the counterrevolution.

Briefs

Construction Plan Overfulfilled — Kabul, June 9, BAKHTAR: A total of twenty-nine projects were under construction by the Afghan Construction Unit (ACU) of the Ministry of Public Works of the DRA in 1984-85. The projects includes industrial, educational, transport and residential ones. Seven of these projects playing an essential role in socio-economic life of the country have already been completed and are made ready for use. ACU has overfulfilled its plan target by 10 percent in (1984-85). The construction firm plans to complete thirty more projects at a cost of one thousand and two hundred million afghanis (50 afs one U.S. dollar) in 1985-86. The company envisages to complete 23 percent more work than plan target in 1985-86. [Text][*Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0430 GMT 10 Jun 85 LD*]

Stabbing, Arson in Ahmedabad; Curfew Continues
BK101609 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] In Ahmedabad, the situation remained under control today. However, three incidents of stabbing and an incident of arson were reported. Police burst teargas shells to disperse an unruly mob in Shahibaug area.

In Baroda, the situation was under control barring stray incidents of stone throwing. Meanwhile, indefinite curfew continues in all the areas under the (Vadi) police station and some areas under the city police station in Baroda.

The Gujarat government has once again appealed to its employees to withdraw their indefinite strike and report for duty immediately because of the gravity of the situation. The additional chief secretary of Gujarat, Mr H.K. Khan, said more than 70 percent of the Class I and Class II officers in the Gandhinagar Secretariat and allied offices stayed away from the strike. Reports from various other places say that the call of strike has evoked a very poor response in Baroda, Bharuch, Junagadh, and Kutch districts. In all, only 18 percent of the state government employees in various districts are reported to have joined the strike.

The All Gujarat Parents Association and the New Navarachna Samiti have decided to continue the antireservation agitation in the state. They have reiterated a demand to cancel the additional 18 percent reservation for other backward classes now enforced at the expiry of its present term in 1988. However, the decision of the state government announced to resolve the reservation issue in the state has received a wide welcome. The Gujarat unit of the CPI, CPI-M also welcomed the decision.

Delhi Views Upcoming Gandhi Visit to Washington
BK110927 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] The prime minister arrives in Washington today. He will be received at the Andrews Air Base by the U.S. secretary of state, Mr George Shultz. They will later fly to Washington.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi will have wideranging talks with President Reagan at the White House tomorrow. The talks are likely to include the American military support to Pakistan and Islamabad's nuclear intentions.

Confirming that the massive supply of arms to Pakistan would be a major topic in the summit talks, the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Khurshid Alam Khan, said in New York yesterday that the supply of sophisticated arms will create an imbalance in the situation in the subcontinent. India cannot sit back and see a qualitative increase in the armory of Pakistan. Mr Khan was at the United Nations to address the Security Council meeting on Namibia. He expressed the hope that the prime minister's visit to the United States will be fruitful.

Mr Gandhi and President Reagan are expected to formally endorse the agreement permitting the transfer of American high technology to India. The accord was signed in New Delhi last month when the U.S. secretary of state for commerce, Mr Malcolm Baldridge, visited India. Last year India exported about 2.5 billion dollars of goods to the United States, while the United States exported about 1.5 billion dollars worth of goods to India.

The U.S. mass media continues to give extensive coverage to Mr Gandhi's visit. *THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR* says the U.S. Administration is anxious to improve Indo-U.S. ties. *THE NEW YORK TIMES* has noted that Mr Gandhi's visit should open a more equitable chapter in the relations between the two countries.

Foreign Country 'Behind' Indira Assassination
HK101350 Hong Kong AFP in English 1316 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] New Delhi, June 10 (AFP) — A counsel for two of the accused in the Indira Gandhi assassination case today told a trial judge that a foreign country was behind the Prime Minister's murder.

Responding to arguments of Chief Special Prosecutor K.L. Arora on framing of charges against the three accused for conspiracy and murder of Mrs. Gandhi, P.P. Grover charged the prosecution with making his clients "scapegoats for the real conspirators." He did not name any country.

Three Sikhs, Satwant Singh and Balbir Singh, who were in Mrs. Gandhi's security, and Kehar Singh, a government employee, are charged in the murder. The trial opened formally last week. Mrs. Gandhi was gunned down outside her house here last October 31 allegedly by Satwant Singh and Beant Singh, another security guard who was shot dead immediately by commandos. Mr. Grover represents Kehar Singh and Balbir Singh, both charged with originating a conspiracy to the murder.

The counsel drew a parallel between the murder of Beant Singh and the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald, the alleged assassin of U.S. President John Kennedy who was gunned down by a civilian while in custody. He said Beant Singh was shot after he had thrown down his weapon. "Beant Singh's intention of attacking and surrendering was to tell the real story, but he was silenced," Mr. Grover said. Stressing that Beant Singh was "murdered in cold blood," the counsel said that the prosecution as an obligation to court should have explained the circumstances that led to the shooting down of Beant Singh. The two commandoes have said that Beant Singh and Satwant Singh were shot when they tried to snatch their loaded sten guns at the guard room at the Prime Minister's residence. Judge Mahesh Chandra reserved his orders on framing of charges against the accused.

Spokesman Denies Plan To Divide Bigger States
BK081634 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] An official spokesman said in New Delhi today that there is no truth in the report published in a section of the press regarding the proposal to divide big states into smaller ones and convert large cities into union territories. Describing the report

as mischievous and baseless, he said no such proposal is under consideration of the government.

Commenting on the report, the Congress-I general secretary, Mr Srikant Verma, said it is a mischievous attempt to create confusion. He said it is inconceivable that the party which was instrumental in creating a separate Andhra Pradesh could work for its split. The same holds true of Maharashtra. Mr Verma said it is unfortunate that the name of the erstwhile chief minister, Mr Vasantrao Patil, has been dragged into it. Denying that there are any secret plans or papers aimed at weakening the states and strengthening the center, Mr Verma said the prime minister has made it clear many times that the center would respect the feelings of state irrespective of their political complexion. He said the Congress-I would not work for destabilizing non-Congress-I governments in states.

The CPI-M general secretary, Mr E.M.S. Namboodripad, and the West Bengal chief minister, Mr Jyoti Basu, said that they are opposed to any proposal for division of some of the bigger states into smaller one. Talking to newsmen in Calcutta today, they also said they are against any idea of converting some of the big cities into union territories.

PRC Invites Reopening of Lhasa Consulate

HK110732 Hong Kong AFP in English 0726 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] New Delhi, June 11 (AFP) — China has invited India to reopen its consulate-general in the Tibetan capital of Lhasa, *THE TIMES OF INDIA* reported today. This was conveyed officially to the Indian Foreign Ministry during Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's visit to the Soviet Union two weeks ago, the paper said without quoting any sources. The Indian Foreign Office and the Chinese Embassy here refused to comment on the report.

India and China fought a border war in the winter of 1962 following which both closed their embassies and consulate offices, including one in Lhasa. Both countries re-established full diplomatic relations in 1976 but have not reopened the consulate offices. China had two consulate general offices in India: one in Bombay and another in Calcutta.

The border dispute is recognised by the two sides as the main impediment to their relations. They have held five rounds of talks since 1981 but have not produced significant results. Another round is likely to be held in New Delhi in September.

China claims more than 129,000 square kilometres (50,000 square miles) in India's northeast, including parts of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh states. India maintains that China has taken 37,500 square kilometers (14,500 square miles) in the border area of Ladhak and Aksai Chin.

INDIAN EXPRESS Hopes for Political Opening in Nepal

BK080250 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 1 Jun 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Turbulence in Nepal"]

[Text] All those who wish Nepal well must hope that the Government's response to the civil disobedience movement launched by the Nepali Congress on May 23 is not its last word. Important leaders like Mr Ganesh Man Singh, Mr K.P. Bhattarai and Mr G.P. Koirala are among the 2,000 arrested. The Government's earlier conciliatory approach in allowing the Nepali Congress to open an office in Katmandu and even hold an annual convention, had aroused expectations of a dialogue that might gradually lead to further constitutional progress. Little had happened to warrant a crackdown of the kind ordered. The movement, which includes the picketing of government offices, has been carried out within the ambit of the Nepali Congress's policy of "national reconciliation" which eschews violence and relies entirely on peaceful means like negotiations. The agitationists are loyal to the King and are pleading for the adoption of a multi-party system in place of the present panchayat system with a view to furthering the democratic process in the Kingdom.

The observance of a 10-minute blackout in most parts of Katmandu on May 25 against an "unwarranted" rise in electricity rates clearly indicated some local discontent and support for the Nepali Congress which had called for it. So did the memorandum on civic grievances which was signed by about 2,000 people from the districts and presented to the King on May 14 by Mr Ganesh Man Singh, Mr Koirala and Mr Bhattarai. The Government would be unwise to ignore this aspect. It is a familiar lesson ofhistory that extremists take over a cause with popular support if moderates are driven from the field. Such an eventuality could have adverse consequences in Nepal and would introduce a worrying element of uncertainty and turbulence that is best avoided. Development and modernisation have created new aspirations for fuller participation in the political process, with the King at the apex. The Nepali Congress movement represents something of this urge. Releasing those arrested and holding talks with them would defuse the situation and could be a useful first step in charting the way forward.

Oil, Gas Agreement With Bangladesh Reported

BK090531 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] India and Bangladesh are to exchange technical information on exploration for oil and gas. An agreement to this effect was reached between the two countries after a series of meetings held last month. Under the agreement, India will supply Bangladesh with data about exploration activities in Assam, Tripura, and West Bengal. Bangladesh is to provide India with technical information about its activities in oil and gas exploration.

BANGLADESH

New Flooding of Major Rivers Reported

HK110729 Hong Kong AFP in English 0716 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Dhaka, June 11 (AFP) — Major rivers are flooding areas of Bangladesh as it recuperates from the shock of last month's killer cyclone, officials and press reports said today.

Water development board sources here said that the flow of some major rivers, including the Padma, Jamuna, Khowai and Manu, was rising and flooding in southwestern Faridpur and northwestern Sirajganj districts. There also was a threat of fresh flooding in the northeastern districts of Sylhet, Habiganj and Comilla, which had flash flood two weeks ago following heavy rains from the May 24 cyclone that killed thousands.

Newspaper reports today said that more than 100 familes were evacuated to safer places yesterday at Faridupur, about 130 kilometers (80 miles) from here, after floods inundated a vast area of the district. Offcials said the River Padma was flowing about two feet above the danger level and had flooded Faridpur and Sirajganj districts.

In the northeast, the River Khowai is flowing about five feet above the danger level and reports said road communications between Habiganj and Shaistaganj Towns had been disrupted by floods. The flooding has followed monsoon rains this week.

Briefs

Loans From Japan — Dhaka June 8 BSS — Japan has provided little over 100 million dollars to Bangladesh as commodity and project loans. Both the loans signed yesterday will be made available for utilisation between Bangladesh and overseas economy [words indistinct] association in Tokyo. [Text] *[Dhaka BSS in English 0913 GMT 6 Jun 85 BK]*

SRI LANKA

Luxury Hotel Blown Up in Resort Coastal Area

HK110658 Hong Kong AFP in English 0638 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Colombo, June 11 (AFP) — Tamil militants blew up a luxury beach front hotel on Sri Lanka's east coast today, senior government sources said. The sources said the 60-room Moonlight Bay Hotel in the city of Trincomalee was shattered and three quarters destroyed by the early morning blast but no casualties were reported.

Most of the large tourist hotels in the Trincomalee area, the scene of savage communal violence in the past week, have been standing empty and their staff sent home for lack of customers.

The blast was believed to have been the first time Tamil militant separatists had targetted a resort area in two years of mounting ethnic violence.

Last year a bomb was set off in a room in a Colombo hotel, but the target was believed to be an Israeli national, not the hotel itself.

The Moonlight Bay is owned by Carsons Ltd., a Sri Lankan company headed by a Tamil.

The sources said there was no suspicion by the government that the Moonlight Bay explosion was anything other than "a terrorist action." One source said the explosives used had been identified as gelignite.

Sri Lanka's tourism industry, one of the country's main sources of foreign exchange, has been hit hard by the current violence, and major international hotels in Colombo are running at heavy losses.

President's Brother Special Emissary to India

HK110707 Hong Kong AFP in English 0651 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] New Delhi, June 11 (AFP) — Harry Jayewardene, brother of the Sri Lankan president, is to come here in the next few days as a special emissary for further talks on Sri Lanka's ethnic problem, *THE INDIAN EXPRESS* said today.

A spokesman for the Sri Lankan High Commission, however, said a Sri Lankan official was likely to come but he did not know who would be sent.

President Junius Jayewardene's brother visited India in 1983 soon after ethnic violence erupted on the island, where militants inside the 2.5 million-strong Tamil minority demand a separate state in the north and east. His mission then led to a lowering of tension between India and Sri Lanka and helped to expedite a dialogue between the two countries, the daily said.

Harry Jayewardene now heads Sri Lanka's human rights commission. The paper said he was likely to arrive in Delhi soon after the return of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on June 18 from a foreign tour.

Mr. Jayewardene and Mr. Gandhi held extensive discussions here last week on the ethnic problem and agreed that immediate steps should be taken to end violence in the island republic.

Musavi Rejects Compromise, Will Fight '20 Years'

LD111049 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] On the night of vigil on the 21st day of Ramadan, our country's Muslim people, who are always present on the scene, last night participated extensively in congregations in mosques and Husayniyehs [mosques honoring the martyrdom of Imam Husayn] to glorify the martyrdom of the lord of the believers, Imam 'Ali, peace be upon him, and prayed for the final victory of the combatants of Islam and for long life for the imam of the ummah.

IRNA reports that in a ceremony held on the occasion at Tehran's Mahdiyeh last night Mr Mir Hoseyn Musavi, the prime minister, in a speech stressed: We declare that in order to remain independent we are prepared to continue the war, even it it takes another 20 years. The prime minister referred to the extensive efforts being made to drive the Islamic Republic into a compromise and said: The global arrogance experiences the widespread presence of the Islamic Revolution everywhere in the world. This is why it is trying as far as possible to drive us into a compromise and to remove its greatest enemy from the arena.

In another part of his speech the prime minister noted the consequences of dragging the Islamic Republic of Iran toward a compromise and said: If we were dragged toward a compromise Iraq, the superpowers, and reactionary countries in the region would be strengthened. As a result, they expect that the Islamic Republic would also be forced to equip itself with sophisticated weapons and to show a compromising attitude toward the east. It is natural for them to seek this sort of peace.

Addressing those in the country who speak of peace, Mr Mir Hoseyn Musavi said: The peace they are seeking is a compromise that would threaten our revolution and independence. We declare that to remain independent we are prepared to continue the war, even if it takes another 20 years.

Housing Minister Meets Japanese Foreign Minister

LD080852 Tehran IRNA in English 0824 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 8, IRNA — Iran's minister of housing and urban development, Serajeddin Kazerouni, currently here to take part in Iran's national day at Japan's international scientific fair in Tsukuba, met and conferred with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe.

Expressing satisfaction over Iran's participation in the fair, Abe hoped that Kazerouni's visit would expand bilateral ties in the field of construction and urban development.

He also noted that Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani's forthcoming visit to Japan will open a new chapter in relations between the two countries.

Guards Corps Official Holds Press Conference

LD101324 Tehran IRNA in English 1250 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Tehran, June 10, IRNA — Hojat ol-Eslam Rahmani, head of the mobilization unit of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, in a press conference Monday pointed out the subversive plots of the world arrogance as well as the super powers against the Islamic Republic.

He said since the victory of the Islamic Revolution the world arrogance has deployed various methods against the Islamic Republic but all these plots have came up against the increasing resistance of the nation.

He added that "after losing hope with their plots, the enemies of the revolution tried to present Iraq as justified and imposed the war on the Islamic Republic through economic, military and propaganda help to the Ba'thist Saddam, fortunately, the awareness of the ever watchfull umma thwarted this plot too and our combatants pushed the Iraqi Ba'thists out of our country, but the world arrogance is now trying through its new method of aerial bombardment to save Saddam from a downfall as well as to impose peace on the Islamic Republic of Iran, but this deceit has faced defeat with the watchfulness and the presence of our people".

Finally, Rahmani pointed out the necessity of the active participation of the people in mobilization and military training and said up to now over three million persons have undergone the general trainings of the mobilization and the majority of them have [word indistinct] members of the mobilization.

Bahrain Forces 'Seize' Arms in Iraqi Embassy

GF101856 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Bahraini security forces managed to discover and seize 19 cases of arms and explosives in the Iraqi Embassy in Manama last week. These were to be used for terrorist activities in that country.

IRNA, quoting very reliable sources, reported that the aim of the regime of Iraq in collecting explosives at its embassy in Manama was to plant bombs in Bahrain, and that the regime intended to attribute the bombings to the Islamic Republic of Iran. The same sources added that one of the goals of the Iraqi regime in such bombings was to blame Iran and harm the present trend of improving relations between the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf region and the Islamic Republic, which has angered the Iraqi regime.

We remind you that in the middle of the last month of Ordibehisht [22 April-21 May] 13 agents of the regime of Iraq were arrested for forming an underground organization inside the Bahraini Army. They intended to blackmail the members of country's government on behalf of the Iraqi regime by dealing blows to the foundations of the Bahraini Government. This plot was discovered following the arrest of a Bahraini officer who was trying to smuggle an Iraqi Embassy official, who was a member of this group, into the Bahraini naval Base of Al-Jufayr.

It was also revealed in the beginning of the current month of Khordad [22 May-21 June] of this year that 20 Iraqis, most of them members of the Ba'th Party, were discharged from their posts in the UAE for espionage and suspicious activities. An Arab diplomat speaking to an IRNA correspondent about the subject stated that the UAE security organization has shown a recent special sensitivity toward foreigners, especially members of the Communist and Ba'th Party of Iraq, and that it strongly controls any of their activities which may smell of a plot.

Tehran Paper Views Situation in Bahrain

GF092020 Tehran AL-SHAHID in Arabic 15 May 85 pp 22, 23

[Article from "The Muslim World" column: "Al Khalifah in a Dilemma: Difference Among the Regime Over the Scapegoat," taken from *AL-THAWRAH AL-RISALIYAH*, issue No. 29]

[Text] In 1783 the Al Khalifah family invaded the shores of Bahrain (from the Al-Zubarah area of Qatar) in a traditional tribal invasion similar to what used to happen among the Arab tribes prior to Islam. Thus began a stage of domination by force of the islands of Bahrain that continues to this day.

Al Khalifah is a branch of the Al-'Utub who are descended from the 'Unayzah tribe which used to travel and graze in Najd in the Arabian Peninsula. The Al Khalifah are cousins of the Al-Sabahs who rule Kuwait.

As soon as the Al Khalifahs settled in Bahrain their eyes were directed at the British fleet anchored in the Iranian port of Bushehr in the Gulf, looking and asking for protection and assistance in controlling the unstable internal situation.

In 1820 the Al Khalifahs signed the Trucial States Coast Treaty which the ruling tribes of Al-Shariqah had signed with Britain. In 1861 the Al Khalifahs signed a protection treaty with Britain whereby Bahrain was thrown into the hell of British imperialism which ruled Bahrain with a thick stick until it was forced to leave in late 1971.

Following the evacuation of the British forces from Bahrain and the Gulf, pax-America began to spread its hegemony over the region.

On 23 December 1971, the Americans signed an agreement with the Al Khalifahs that gave the Americans the right to maintain a military presence in the Bahraini port of Al-Jufayr. The Americans developed and used the Al-Jufayr military base which was set up by the British in 1935. The Americans at present use this base as headquarters for the command of their Navy in the Gulf and the Arabian Sea.

The Americans gradually spread their control over most of the vital services and facilities in Bahrain, both military and civilian. However, the security and intelligence services remained under the control of the old British experts such as Henderson, Bell, Shore, Smith, and others.

These are some of the landmarks of the historical changes that took place among the forces ruling Bahrain. History can aid us in analyzing the present and clarifying the horizons of the future.

Fourteen years after the arrival of the American soldier and the departure of the burdensome British soldier, the ruling family's hold over the situation is not as strong as it used to be. Such a change is a logical result of the development in the political and social awareness of the masses of the people, for it became no longer easy to implement suspect plans or schemes or subject the people to a harsh dictatorship or deal with them in accordance with a sternly pragmatic logic. This is the first reason. The second reason is the internal erosion of the ruling power and its inability to assimilate the modern challenge of life, in view of its lack of a clear theoretical outlook on life and its lack of an effective executive apparatus.

The lack of cohesion among the ruling power with regard to the domestic situation created loopholes in theory and behavior that have faced it with a dilemma and it is not easy to predict the ruling power's ability to find a way out of such a dilemma.

Following the death of Salman ibn Hamad, the then ruler of Bahrain, in 1961, and his succession by his son 'Isa ibn Salman, differences occurred between 'Isa (the new ruler) and his immediate younger brother and more influential Muhammad ibn Salman. The differences center on Muhammad's insistence on his right to be heir apparent, whereas 'Isa and the group of Al Khalifahs who supported him, insisted that Hamad ibn 'Isa should be the heir apparent, in accordance with the tribal traditions of the Al Khalifahs and other ruling tribes in the Gulf.

The differences were resolved in 'Isa's favor and his son, Hamad, became heir apparent. Muhammad was angry and retreated to live in a situation that is tantamount to being a state within a state.

Later, another difference occurred between Hamad, the heir apparent, and his uncle the prime minister, Khalifah ibn Salman. Khalifah considers himself to be the more senior and more capable than his nephew Hamad in running the Al Khalifah government, and that he should be the amir after the death of his brother 'Isa ibn Salman — just as Muhammad ibn Sultan used to demand.

The differences between Hamad and Khalifah are further aggravated by the fact that their responsibilities are intermingled and conflict with each other.

Hamad, the heir apparent, is a politician occupying a post considered to be higher than that occupied by Khalifah, the prime minister. Hamad is Khalifah's amir when 'Isa (the amir) is outside the country. At the same time, Hamad is also minister of defense, and thus a minister in Khalifah's government.

This strange contradiction in the administrative assignments, and Khalifah's sensitivity toward Hamad and his feeling that he, Khalifah, is more qualified to succeed 'Isa, have created a big barrier of various differences between the two.

This barrier has its effect on the general administrative situation in Bahrain: It has created two variant groups in government ministries and departments: a group that follows Khalifah, and a group that follows Hamad.

In addition to the administrative differences there are also political differences between Khalifah and Hamad. Khalifah, who controls the intelligence service, takes a pro-British line in his thinking and actions. He retained traditional British personnel in the Public Security Department and introduced additional British personnel. Khalifah ibn Salman believes in following the British line (as was followed during the military occupation) in dealing with the opposition: a line that advocates that the big stick is the only language to be used with political opponents — and this is what is actually happening in Bahrain today.

On the other hand, Hamad has taken a pro-U.S. line in his thinking and actions. He began the policy of Americanizing the army (which he commands) by introducing American personnel and experts, and preparing it in accordance with the strategic principles of the United States in the region. Hamad also believes in resorting to diplomacy and maneuvering with the political opposition (in line with the previous parliamentary experience) instead of resorting to a policy of direct confrontation and clashes. Hamad believes that this is the simplest way to contain the opposition and subsequently to win over part of it and liquidate the other part.

The dilemma then spreads to the ministerial level where it has a tribal and a sectarian expression. The Al Khalifahs designate ministerial portfolios with two basic considerations in mind: The tribal consideration, where priority is given to members of the ruling family; and a sectarian consideration, where priority is given to Sunni Muslims, and then to Shi'ite Muslims. This tribal and sectarian approach to the designation of ministerial portfolios has often placed the Al Khalifah authority in a dilemma of choosing a person because of his blood or sectarian affiliation or because of his qualifications and abilities.

For examples, one finds that the defense, interior, and foreign portfolios are assigned only to members of the ruling family, but the ruling family does not have members who have the qualifications and abilities to run these ministries. As a result, persons are in positions for which they are not qualified to hold — as is the case now in the ministries of interior and defense.

Another example: The Ministry of Education is given only to a Sunni. In 1981 when the former education minister ('Abd al-'Aziz Muhammad) died, Dr Jalil al-'Urayyid, the Education Ministry's under secretary, was supposed to succeed him. However, the sectarian affiliation of Al-'Urayyid (a Shi'ite) prevented this from taking place and resulted in the administrative process turning toward a totally different direction. Dr Al-'Urayyid was relieved of his post and appointed dean of Bahrain University College, and (for sectarian considerations) the minister of health was appointed minister of education, despite the fact that he does not hold any qualification in education.

This is part of the dilemma faced by the Al Khalifahs in Bahrain. However, the dilemma of popular participation is much greater.

Reportage, Comment on Air Attacks, War With Iraq

Iraqi Installations Hit 10 June

LD101117 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] On the 15th day of the retaliatory operations, artillery units and mortar launchers of the Armed Forces, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, Gendarmerie, and the Islamic Revolution committees pounded the economic, military, and industrial installations situated in southern parts of Iraq during last night and today. IRNA reports that the forces of Islam, on the 15th day of retaliatory operations and in response to the blind attacks by the planes of the Ba'thist Armed Forces of Iraq on the residential areas of the Islamic country of Iran, directed their intensive guided fire toward the economic and military installations of the towns of Basra, Abu al-Khasib, Tannumah, Al-Zubayr, Shu'aybah, Al-Faw and the logistic routes of Basra - Safwan, Basra - Tannumah, and Basra - Amarah in a coordinated attack.

The same report indicates that in the operations of the past 24 hours, the concentration points of the 26th Armored Brigade of Iraq in the (?Al Rasif) of Basra were hit and the Brigade sustained considerable damage. This report says that the passes and the Sindibad bridge and the Al-Zubayr - Basra bridge were made targets of the directed fire of the artillery of the forces of Islam.

Iraqi Aircraft Bomb Abadan

GF101453 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] According to a report by our correspondent in Abadan, several Iraqi aggressor aircraft bombed parts of the city this morning, as a result of which a number of homes and shops were destroyed and five of our civilian compatriots were wounded. In addition, during the past 24 hours, the Ba'thist-Zionist regime of Iraq hit 16 locations in Abadan with artillery and bombs. As a result of this barbaric action one individual was martyred, eight were wounded, some houses and shops were damaged, and several fires were started around the city.

Iraq Bombs Cities 10 June

LD101513 Tehran IRNA in English 1457 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Tehran, june 10, IRNA — Iraqi planes Monday morning [10 June] violated the airspace of Bakhtaran, Ilam and Paveh. The aggression on Bakhtaran that took place at 09:24 (05:56 GMT) was repelled by heavy anti-aircraft fire.

Reports said the enemy planes bombarded the town of Ilam twice Monday morning as a result of which a number of houses were destroyed and fire broke out in parts of the town. No reports have arrived about the enemy attack on Paveh.

Enemy planes also violated the air space of Khorramabad, and Chahar Mahall va Bakhtiari Province. In Khorramabad the aggression of the enemy plane was repelled and in Chahar

Mahall va Bakhtiari, one of the enemy planes shot a number of rockets that fortunately caused no damages or casualties.

The Iraqi planes also violated the air space of Robat township and caused damages.

One Iraqi plane that intended to violate the air space of Tehran Monday afternoon was forced to flee because of tactical measures deployed by the fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The planes of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime Monday afternoon violated the air space over the city of Hamadan and bombarded the nearby village of Hoseynabad. Five civilians were injured and a number of houses damaged in the attack.

Missile Fired on Baghdad

LD101512 Tehran IRNA in English 1509 GMT 10 Jun 85

["Baghdad Hit by Iranian Missile" — IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, June 10, IRNA — An Iranian long-range ground-to-ground missile was fired on the Iraqi capital of Baghdad on 1800 hours local time (1430 GMT) Monday [10 June]. The missile was fired in retaliation for Iraqi air raids against Iranian cities and civilian centers.

This is the third Iranian missile attack against Baghdad since the desperate rulers in Baghdad resumed attacks on non-military quarters in Iran on May 26.

The second missile attack by Iran on Baghdad took place ten days ago and it struck the heart of the Iraqi capital causing great damages and casualties.

No details were available as yet about the extent of damages caused by the Iranian missile.

Statement Warns of Missile Attacks

EA101618 Tehran IRNA in English 1610 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Tehran, June 10, IRNA — The War Information Headquarters issued a statement on Monday's Iranian missile attack on Baghdad warning the Iraqi regime of similar actions and calling on Iranians to continue battle.

The communique said that "in retaliation for the senseless missile attacks and bombardment of the cities of the Islamic Iran, the long-range missiles of the missile units of the Islamic Republic of Iran were aimed at the heart of Baghdad...so that the enemy would know that the Islamic combatants will firmly respond to its futile acts".

"Based on a policy of retaliation, the Islamic Republic of Iran responds with utmost power to the mischief of the enemy and has from the initial attack of the Iraqi regime on the residential areas, put Iraq's border towns under heavy artillery bombardment and has made aerial or missile raids on pre-determined targets in Iraqi towns, near or far, and will continue to do so until the repentence of the Iraqi regime," it said.

Addressing the Iranian nation, it said "today the enemy is speaking to us in a language of force by attacking our cities and residential areas and supposes that it can impose its demands within an American inspired peace. Is not this blackmailing and bullying the best reason for the iron will of the Islamic combatants to continue the war until the uprooting of the cause of injustice and aggression from the region?"

"In the same manner that our nation battled the criminal United States and its agents, so it will come out of this divine test with pride and will force the enemy to lay down its final weapon with a fallen head and flee to oblivion," it said.

"Be firm that God is with those who exercise patience," it added.

Joint Staff Communique No 2130

LD101717 Tehran IRNA in English 1642 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Tehran, June 10, IRNA — In the past 24 hours, cross-fire between Iran's Islamic combatants and Iraqi forces continued in the Sar Dasht, Piran Shahr, and Marivan regions of the north-western front as the result of which two enemy vehicles, one mortar launcher and a number of bunkers were destroyed, and a group of Iraqi soldiers killed and wounded, said the Joint Staff Command in its communique number 2130 Monday.

The command said that battle in the western front continued with the Islamic combatants having the upper hand in the fightings and in which 20 Iraqi troops were killed or wounded and 10 enemy bunkers, and one tank were destroyed and one vehicle and one mortar launcher damaged.

In the southern front, cross-fires continued with the heaviest confrontations reported in the Kushk, Majnun island, Khandaq road and Nahr 'Anbar areas. A group of enemy troops were killed or wounded in the area.

The gendarmerie forces stationed in the vicinity of the Arvand River dealt heavy blows to the Ba'th enemy. Four Iraqi planes Sunday bombarded the port of Abadan as the result of which one civilian was martyred and ten others wounded and parts of a residential area damaged.

Enemy planes Monday raided the towns of Ilam, Paveh, Malek Shahi, and areas around Humedan as a result of which fires started in parts of Ilam and a number of houses were damaged.

In retaliation for the Iraqi raids on Iran's residential areas, the powerful artillery units of the Islamic republic shelled military, economic and industrial centers of Halabjah, Sayyid Sadiq, Khurmal, Shani Dari, Shuwarta, Qaladizah, Shuman, Qasr, Ghalalih, Velash [spelling as received], Surian, Saydan, Khaniqin, Dhu Shaykh, Mandali, Naft Khanih, Badrah, Zurbatiyah, Warmahraz, Basra, Abu al-Khasib and Al-Zubayr.

Iraqi Planes Over Tehran

GF110446 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Unit, at 0730 [0400 GMT] this morning, three aircraft belonging to the Zionist Iraqi regime violated Tehran air space and attempted to drop bombs. Details of this attack will be reported as soon as we receive them.

No Loss of Life in Air Raid

GF110518 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] According to the latest reports received on this morning's attack on Tehran by three [word indistinct] planes of the Zionist regime, built in the Soviet Union, fortunately this attack caused no loss of life.

Kuwait Paper: Iran Seeks To Buy French Missiles

GF071842 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 6 Jun 85 p 1

[Dispatch from Paris]

[Text] Informed French sources have told *AL-QABAS* that French officials have recently received an Iranian request to make an arms deal, which particularly includes several surface-to-air antiaircraft missile networks, for the purpose of defending Tehran and other principal cities from Iraqi air raids. The sources said that the reports from Iran on this deal are not accurate.

The sources revealed to *AL-QABAS* the details of this matter.

The Iranian request was presented to Paris a few weeks ago, and several French-Iranian meetings were held in Tehran and in the French capital. Among them was a meeting between Roland Dumas, French external relations minister, and the Iranian charge d'affaires in Paris.

The Iranian request included the following points:

1. The Iranian leadership has made numerous international efforts to end the war of cities, and to stop the Iraqi air raids against its territories. The Iraqi authorities, however, have rejected this.

2. Iran is not requesting offensive weapons from France. All it is requesting are defensive weapons to defend its cities and to prevent the fall of innocent victims.

3. Iran wants to obtain a set of Crotale antiaircraft missile networks. These missiles can accurately hit raiding planes flying at a low altitude. Iran is willing to make cash payments as it needs them urgently. It does not want to barter the missiles for the value of the huge financial loan which the Iranian Government, during the shah's reign, extended to France and which Paris has not yet paid back. With interest, this loan amount to more than $1 billion.

4. Iran will consider the granting of this request as the first tangible step by the French Government for the purpose of turning a new leaf in relations with Tehran. Such responsiveness is the least that France can do, as it supplies Iraq with offensive military equipment and weapons, which include super Etendard fighters which carry the famous Exocet missiles.

5. In the event France accepts this request, the Iranian Government will be willing to raise diplomatic representation between Paris and Tehran to the ambassadorial level. Current diplomatic representation between the two countries is at the level of charges d'affaires.

AL-QABAS has learned that the French reply to the Iranian request included the following points:

1. France in principle does not refuse to sell Iran such defensive weapons. It cannot, however, give a final answer in this respect until a certain period of time has passed. Meanwhile, French-Iranian meetings have been held to discuss the technical facets of the deal.

2. The French told the Iranian side that France is actually committed to supply Iraq with a new deal of French Mirage F-1 fighters, and perhaps Mirage 2000, military equipment, and various spare parts. However, the quantity of French arms to Iraq has declined in general in the recent past, since Baghdad relies to a greater extent on Soviet arms.

The French side also remarked that Paris has not sold super Etendard fighters to Iraq, but rather lent five planes to it.

3. The French side emphasized that it really desires to turn over a new leaf in its relations with Iran, but that it also basically seeks, in cooperation with Arab and international parties, to end the Iraq-Iran war and to solve the conflict by peaceful means. The French side also remarked that the final decision with regard to selling Crotale missiles to Iran will be a political decision in the first place and will be linked to whether or not this deal will help to end the war. During their talks with the Iranians, the French reiterated the need for Iran to agree to a peaceful solution to the conflict within the framework of the UN Security Council.

What the French did not tell the Iranians is that they intend to consult several Arab parties with regard to the Iranian request. In fact, consultations have been held between Paris and Arab parties concerned in one way or another with the developments of the Iraq-Iran war. France has discovered that there is Arab opposition to supplying Iran with such weapons as long as the Iranian officials refuse to solve the conflict with Iraq by peaceful means and through negotiations. Contacts are continuing on this deal between Paris and Tehran.

SAIRI Head Briefs President on Iraqi Kurds

LD081918 Tehran IRNA in English 1830 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Tehran, June 8, IRNA — Speaker of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq (SAIRI), Seyyed Mahmud Hashemi met with President Khamane'i here today and presented him an updated report on the fighting between the Muslim

militant Kurds of Iraq and the Iraqi Government troops including also latest casualty figures of the Ba'th forces of the Baghdad government in recent fightings with the militant Kurds of Iraq.

In his meeting with the president, the speaker of the SAIRI also discussed topics in relation with the employment of repatriated Iraqis in Iran. He also presented Khamene'i a summary of the assembly's future programs for the struggle against the ruling central government in Iraq.

Iraq Reportedly Bombs Kurdish Refugee Camp

LD091714 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] At 0945 today, a number of Iraqi aircraft bombed an Iraqi Kurdish refugee camp in West Azarbayjan Province near the Turkish border. The latest reports to date say that in this barbarous attack, dozens of inmates of the camp were martyred or injured. An IRNA report says that more than 90 percent of the victims of this barbarous bombing are women and children. According to these reports, some sections of the camp's installations have also been damaged.

SAIRI Statement on Bombing

LD102325 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Following the bombing of the Kurdish refugee camp in Western Azarbayjan, the spokesman of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq issued a statement. While expressing condolences and congratulations to the families of the martyrs of this savage act and to the Muslim Iraqi nation, the hope has been expressed that, with God's assistance, the criminals ruling over Iraq will receive retribution for the blood which has been shed in this holy month.

In this statement, referring to the fact that the Iraqi Kurdish nation has been oppressed for many years by all the regimes ruling over Iraq, especially the Ba'thist Aflaqite regime of Saddam, it has been emphasized: These crimes will never weaken the strong and unshakable determination of the Kurdish nation. On the contrary, they will make them more determined than ever before to uproot this corruption from the region.

In this statement it has also been emphasized: Security and stability will not be established in the region unless the Iraqi regime is overthrown. This cannot be achieved without the unity of expression by all the children of the Iraqi nation and without following the leadership of the imam of the ummah.

Iraqi Kurds Reportedly Capture Military Base

LD101718 Tehran IRNA in English 1650 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan prov., June 10, IRNA — In an operation conducted by the Iraqi Muslim Kurdish revolutionaries, fifteen Iraqi troops were killed and a number were wounded.

In this operation which lasted one hour, the Iraqi military base Harchinaki, near the Turkish border, was captured by the Kurds.

The Kurds also took as booty a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

Tudeh Statement Pleads for Imprisoned Tudehis

TA080658 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Dear compatriots: We draw your attention to a statement by the Iranian Tudeh Party Central Committee entitled "The Peril of Death Is Hanging Over the Lives of Tudeh Prisoners," which has been published in issue 53 of *NAMEH MARDOM*.

The statement says: Amid conditions in which our crisis-stricken society is confronted with great social, economic, and political problems, the regime's leaders have once again resorted to the anti-Tudeh weapon in order to divert public opinion. The peril of death is hanging over the lives of scores of Tudeh members. Reports from the prisons are extremely worrisome.

The imprisoned Tudehis are living in the worst possible conditions. The attitude of the Shari'a judges, of other torturers, and of suppressive elements toward them has become considerably harsher and more savage. The scope of physical and mental pressure and repression has increased, and every day official orders go out to torture hundreds of Tudehis.

Many of our comrades have once again been transferred to solitary confinement. The physical health of most Tudehis is exposed to serious danger. The regime's aim in employing these antihuman methods is to create conditions for the gradual elimination of the imprisoned Tudehis. According to reliable reports, a number of our comrades have been killed in the torture chambers, and others have died after being transferred to the prison's hospital. In order to conceal the crimes being perpetrated inside the dungeons, repressive organs prevent contact between the prisoners and their families. Right now contact between most Tudeh families and their dear ones has been totally broken.

Secret trials are still going on. The reactionary regime has issued sentences against hundreds of Tudeh members for the crime of defending freedom, independence, social justice, and peace, as well as for supporting the interests of toilers. Simultaneous with the increase in pressure and repression inside the prisons, suppressive organs have on various imaginary pretexts subjected ordinary people — the majority of whom are among the country's toilers — to further oppression and persecution.

The deprived masses, who are demanding, among other things, an end to the war, and who have committed no other crime than to protest the regime's antipeople policy, are exposed to the continuous assault of professional thugs and club-wielders. In recent weeks scores of toilers have been killed or wounded in the course of antiregime demonstrations in Tehran and other towns. According to the acknowledgment of official authorities, over 5,000 people, including members of the Iranian Tudeh Party and other revolutionary democratic organizations, have been arrested

all over the country and dispatched to dungeons and torture chambers.

In order to maintain the shaky foundations of the clerical system, which is a manifestation of medieval dictatorship and tyranny, the regime is trying by fostering an increasing climate of fear and intimidation, and by threatening the people with the death of their dear ones in the torture chambers, to force them to submission.

The Iranian Tudeh Party Central Committee requests all freedom-seekers, all democratic figures in Iran and the world, the United Nations, the association of democratic jurisits, and the Organization in Defense of Human Rights to exert every effort to save the lives of imprisoned Tudehis.

[Signed] Iranian Tudeh Party Central Committee, 5 June 1985.

Nejat-e Iran: Antiregime Motorcycle Squads

GF081045 (Clandestine) Radio Nejat-e Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] A Radio Nejat-e Iran correspondent reported that lately a motorcycle unit opposed to the Tehran regime has resorted to armed attacks on the anti-Islamic committees of the akhonds in the capital and the three provincial cities of Tabriz, Esfahan, and Mashhad. Members of this unit distribute hundreds of manifestos and posters among the people after each attack on the akhond committees and then leave the site. This unit has become known by the name Young Eagles and consists of mostly young men aged 17 to 25. So far in Tehran they have attacked four committees, a government office, and three warehouses in mosques where rationed goods are stocked. They used Molotov cocktails and explosives which they made themselves.

Regime officials have not been able to apprehend even one of them so far, even though nightletters, posters, and manifestos distributed by this group can be seen in most houses and public places in Tehran and most provincial towns.

At Mashhad, about a fortnight ago, these young men set fire to the headquarters of the emergency strike unit of the guards corps by throwing on it some fire-igniting material. In this operation they wounded many of the members of the Guards Corps. At Esfahan they held up the car of an akhond who was representative of the imam and on his way from Homayunshahr to Esfahan. They killed him by firing 4 shots at him. After setting on fire his black Mercedez Benz, they set free the chauffeur. The Radio Nejat-e Iran correspondent in Tabriz reported that after distributing some manifestos of the Young Eagles in this city, which they did for several days, they killed the prison guards of this city.

Nateq-Nuri, the minister of interior, in an interview with a *KEYHAN* correspondent tacitly confirmed these reports and said: According to the information received from the intelligence sources of the regime, the members of this group are young officers of the monarchical regime and sons of the high army officers who were executed at the start of the revolution.

Nejat-e Iran Reports on Majlis Bomb Blasts

GF081926 (Clandestine) Radio Nejat-e Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] According to a report by our correspondent in Tehran, Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Majlis of mullahs, during a change of Majlis security guards, called them into his office and strongly warned them about the safety of the Majlis representatives.

The guards and their commander were recently replaced with new individuals, the majority of whom were selected by Hashemi-Rafsanjani himself because of two recent explosions at the Majlis of mullahs, the second of which caused the closure of an official session and the flight of the representatives. Their number has also been doubled.

As we noted in our report last week, the explosion in the Majlis was so strong that most windows including those in the offices of the representatives were broken. In his speech yesterday, Hashemi-Rafsanjani told the Majlis guards that the counterrevolution has infiltrated into the premises and that the Iraqis are trying to test their morale. He noted that the danger is very close and advised them that the safety of the building and the lives of the representatives of the hezbollahi ummah must be taken very seriously.